कि वे अपनी indigenous प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाएंगे। उनमें से एक तो एक्सपोर्ट भी कर रहा था। इनके अलावा कई और भी हैं, जो इस दिशा में यह समझते हैं कि पांच परसेंट कस्टम ड्यूटी में जो 100 रुपए बढ़ेंगे, इससे उनको अपना उत्पादन बढ़ाने में और प्रोत्साहन मिलेगा। मैंने उनको न सिर्फ अपना उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए कहा है, मैंने उनसे एक टाइम फ्रेम रेस्पांस मांगा है कि दो साल के अंतर्गत डिमांड को मीट करें, लेकिन उपभोक्ताओं के लिए भी कीमत कम करें, ताकि लोगों को इम्पोर्ट करने की आवश्यकता न पड़े और देश में बना सेट-टॉप बॉक्स कम कीमत पर उपलब्ध हो सके। इससे रोजगार भी ज्यादा उपलब्ध होंगे और उपभोक्ता भी संतुष्ट होंगे।

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी : सभापति महोदय, मैं माननीया मंत्री महोदया से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि जब तक वह स्थिति नहीं आती है कि हमारे यहां का इंडिजिनस बॉक्स देश की जरूरत को मीट नहीं कर पाता है, उससे पहले जो हम आयात कर रहे हैं, उपभोग कर रहे हैं, उसके बारे में माननीया मंत्री जी ने कहा कि अगर उपभोक्ताओं को परेशानी होगी तथा कीमत बढ़ेगी और बढ़ी हुई कीमत उपभोक्ताओं को चुकानी पड़ेगी तो उनकी परेशानी बढ़ेगी। तो इन्होंने कहा है कि अभी तक निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है कि जो बढ़ा हुआ दाम है, उसकी कीमत कौन बियर करेगा? मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा कि कीमत बढ़ाई जाए या उपभोक्ताओं से ली जाए, इससे पहले इंटरवीन करके ट्राई के साथ बातचीत करके कि बढ़ी हुई कीमत उपभोक्ताओं को नहीं देनी पड़े, क्या ऐसी व्यवस्था सुनिश्चित करेंगी?

श्रीमती अम्बिका सोनी : मान्यवर, यह सवाल अभी उठता नहीं है, क्योंकि जो ब्रोडकॉस्टर्स हैं, जो डी.टी.एच. - एम.एस.ओ. हैं, जो सैट टॉप बॉक्स प्रोवाइड करते हैं, उन्होंने भी अभी कोई अंतिम फैसला नहीं किया है। आप भी मार्केट फोर्सेज से परिचित हैं, कई डी.टी.एच. प्लेयर्स हैं जो स्वयं मार्केट को विन ओवर करने के लिए, कंज्यूमर्स को विन ओवर करने के लिए निर्धारित कीमत से भी कम चार्ज कर रहे हैं। तो अगर हमने कुछ ऐसा pre-empt कर दिया तो जो आज कम दाम में मिल रहा है, शायद वह भी रुक जाए। तो मैं इसको व्यक्तिगत तौर पर, मंत्रालय के तौर पर, जैसा मैंने कहा कि मैंने दोनों तरफ के लोगों से बात की है, टाइम फ्रेम रेस्पांस मांगे हैं और मुझे पूरी उम्मीद है कि जिस तरह से वोल्यूम बढ़ता जा रहा है, 100 फीसदी वोल्यूम बढ़ रहा है, तो आने वाले समय में सेट टॉप बॉक्स जो डिजिटाइजेशन के लिए अनिवार्य हैं, सरकार की तरफ से भी बहुत ऐसे कदम उठाए जाएंगे इस दिशा में और उपभोक्ताओं को यह कम कीमत पर मिलेगा।

*327. *[The questioners Dr. E.M. Sudarsana Natchiappan and Shri Santosh Bagrodia were absent. For answer *vide* page 28 *infra*]

*328. *[The questioners Shri V. Hanumantha Rao and Dr.T. Subbarami Reddy were absent. For answer *vide* page 29 *infra*].

Targets for power generation

*329.DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that there is shortage of machinery, equipments, forging materials, contractors and manpower, which is making it difficult for Government to achieve the targets of power generation;

(b) if so, how Government is going to solve this problem so that the target of addition of 78,000 MW is achieved in time;

(c) whether Government is going to import the machinery or BHEL would be able to supply the equipments and machinery; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government is aware that there is shortage of machinery equipment, forging materials, contractors and manpower which is making it difficult for Government to achieve the targets of thermal power generation. However, no hydro power capacity addition has been affected so far on account of delay in supply of power generating equipment by BHEL & other suppliers. The following steps have been taken to overcome these difficulties and to achieve the capacity addition target of 78,700 MW set for the 11th Five Year Plan:-

- Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL) has enhanced its capacity to deliver 10,000 MW of main plant equipment per annum from its earlier capacity of 6,000 MW. BHEL has also put in place an action plan to enhance capacity to deliver 15,000 MW per annum by December, 2009 and further enhance its capacity upto 20,000 MW by 2011-12 depending upon the market demand.
- A Joint Venture Agreement has been signed between NTPC Ltd. and BHEL to take up work related to Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC) for power plants and other infrastructure projects.
- NTPC Ltd. has entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Bharat Forge Limited to promote a joint venture company initially to take up manufacture of castings, forgings, fittings and high pressure piping.
- M/s L&T has already formed a Joint Venture Company with MHI, Japan for manufacture of supercritical boilers and turbine generators in India.
- M/s JSW and Toshiba have formed joint venture company for manufacture of supercritical turbine generators in India.
- Bharat Forge and Alstom have signed an agreement to form joint venture company for manufacture of supercritical turbine generators in India.
- M/s GB Engineering and Ansaldo signed an agreement to form joint venture company for manufacture of supercritical boilers in India.
- All stakeholders have been sensitized towards enlarging the vendor base so as to meet the Balance of Plants (BoP) requirements.
- To overcome the shortage of skilled manpower, 'Adopt an ITI' initiative has been taken up.

(c) and (d) There is no proposal for import of machinery by Government to meet the capacity addition requirements. However, States/Private utilities have placed orders on foreign manufacturers

for supply of power plant equipment. BHEL has been asked to ensure that manufacturing constraints do not cause delay in commissioning of projects. Accordingly BHEL has taken various initiatives like procurement of imported items such as rough machined rotors, finished machined LP shafts, HP Outer Casings, IP rotor shafts, finished machined HP shafts etc. BHEL is also taking action for air freighting of HP shafts wherever needed to meet the project schedule. BHEL has also taken up with the vendors to reduce the delivery time of castings and forgings wherever possible.

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Sir, I went through the answer. The Minister in Q.No. 323 in this House has said that he admitted that there was shortage of power in our country; I mean, Sir, energy; there is a lot of power in our country. In his answer to this particular question, he has said that he admitted that there was shortage of manpower, machinery and equipment. What is the Government doing to bridge this gap while you admit that there is a shortage and that there is going to be more demand for energy? Here, you say that there is a shortage of manpower, contractors and machinery. What are you going to do to bridge this gap?

SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Member has asked a very important question regarding how we will be matching the demand. One of our precious PSUs, Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited was capable of manufacturing equipment worth 10,000 MW which is going to increase its capacity by December 2009 to 15,000 MW, and another 5,000 MW more by 2011-12. Along with that, to match the demand, we have made an open policy. We would have ultra mega projects and we are going to have captive merchant power plants. The Planning Commission, the Prime Minister and our Ministry wish to go further up so that we generate more power. For that, our Ministry and the Minister has invited the joint venture companies, invited people from all over. So, NTPC and BHEL are going to go in for a collaboration; an MoU has been signed. Then L&T along with MHI, Toshiba, JSW...

डा. (श्रीमती) नजमा ए. हेपतुल्ला : वह तो आपका लिखा हुआ आंसर है, वह तो मैंने पढ़ लिया है।

SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI: Madam, what I am trying to say is, we are in the process of building up the capacity on a higher side, to match our demands of the 11th Five-Year Plan.

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Sir, just now, very eloquently our Environment Minister answered about the Mission on greenhouse gases in our country. He also mentioned in his reply about the power. He also mentioned in his reply that basically the problems arise because of the power generation in our country. On the one side, we have this problem, and on the other side, the Environment Ministry would come in the picture. We have hydroelectric power and for this a lot of land is taken over by dams and bridges. Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government would have any policy, in consultation with the Ministry of Environment and Forests, to overcome the crisis of shortage of power in our country. Not even 50 per cent of the power, which we promised to have in the previous Five Year Plan, has not been generated. We have not been able

to bridge that gap and, at the same time, new demands are coming up. It is a very comprehensive answer but this answer does not give any results. This is what you are doing but I want to know about what you have achieved by taking all these actions.

SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, by consulting the Ministry of Environment and Forests, we sort out the problems regarding our hydro projects, thermal projects, etc. We are looking at the present and future laws and also the issue of carbon emission and all that. That is why we are going in for 'supercritical' and that is the way we will be able to reach the target, and also we will able to work along with the Environment Ministry.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Minister is very keen that we should increase the capacity. Sir, we had the occasion to review the functioning of the BHEL. The NTPC and BHEL joint venture could be taken on a massive scale because it is mentioned that hydropower projects have not been adversely impacted. It is not correct, Sir. Even the targets in hydroelectric production have come down. This is only a short-term plan, which they have indicated, but as we go along, we need lot many types of equipment, forging material, contractors, and manpower, which is also falling short. What is the long-term plan because by 2020 your requirements are going up? This joint venture accounts for only short-term supply. What is the long-term plan to meet the power demand by 2020?

SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, as I mentioned, we are going to increase indigenous manufacturing capacity through joint ventures. We are going to train people. That is why NTPC and other companies are training young persons of this country. We are trying up with technology institutions also. So, everything put together, naturally, it is a long-term process. It is a plan, which is going to take three to four years minimum time to get implemented or commissioned. So, we are in the process of doing things in all the directions. As rightly mentioned by the hon. Member, we will be requiring more equipment, higher technology, young persons working for these power plants and we will also be required to solve the problem of carbon emission and all that. In that direction, we are going ahead.

श्री महेन्द्र साहनी : माननीय सभापति जी, मैं मंत्री जी को यह बताना चाहता हूं कि बिहार ऐसा पिछड़ा राज्य है, जहां बीस, बाइस घंटे बिजली नहीं होती है। क्या इस संबंध में बिहार सरकार ने एथनॉल बनाने संबंधी कोई प्रस्ताव भेजा हे, जो अभी तक पेंडिंग है, जिस पर किसी प्रकार का कोई विचार नहीं हो रहा है? एथनॉल बनाने के बाद हमारे यहां बिजली का उत्पादन बढ़ जाएगा जिसे बिहार राज्य दूसरे राज्यों को भी दे सकता है। मैं इस संबंध में मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं।

श्री भरतसिंह सोलंकी : सभापति जी, माननीय सदस्य इस बारे में सवाल पूछ सकते हैं, मैं उसका जवाब बाद में दूंगा, परंतु यह सवाल इस प्रश्न से संबंधित नहीं है।

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : सभापति जी, माननीय मंत्री जी जो जवाब दे रहे हैं this is all rhetoric because every year we are listening that we have planned this much but we do not achieve. Every year the demand

is increasing and we are not adding to our generation even to the extent of additional demand of that year. So, every year, gap is increasing. China is producing one lakh mega watt per year and we are not able to produce 5000-mega watt per year. That is the reality. My question is: While taking into account the real challenge of the sector and the need of growth, will the Ministry take all efforts in a mission mode? You have ordered contracts for hydro-generation to various private players in Arunacha! Pradesh. Nobody has started commissioning. No plant has been commissioned. Nothing is being constructed there and there are many issues to be sorted out with Nepal and Bhutan. Is the Government really serious? In a time bound manner, is it going to implement a mission mode and put quarterly targets?

SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the concern of the hon. Member is definitely very serious and that is why whatever he mentioned, – about environment, about Arunachal Pradesh about our transmission line, our grid – on all sectors, we have a time bound programme. He rightly mentioned about the Eleventh Year Plan and capacity addition and that is why we made an open policy. We had a meeting with the Power Ministers of the State where we discussed about all the problems
and how together we could start it out and the process is very positively going ahead.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 330.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, I have a point of order. Sir, four questions which are listed today by Members are not present. Now, this is really very, very unfair, Therefore, Sir, you must ask.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is unfair to whom?

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, please give notice to Members who are not present when such important questions are raised. Do they not have a responsibility? Why? What is the reason behind it? Sir, they should request you for permission to be absent. Otherwise, it is totally wrong.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If a person is absent he or she foregoes the right.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, there are occasions when Members have been in the House and...*(Interruptions)*... No, it is very wrong.

श्री कलराज मिश्र : मान्यवर, जिसका अगला प्रश्न है, उसको पूछ लेने दीजिए। वृंदा जी, आप इस संबंध में बाद में कहिएगा। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री सभापति : बैठ जाइए प्लीज़। इंटरप्ट मत कीजिए। ...(**व्यवधान**)... Are you suggesting disciplinary action against hon. Members?

श्री कलराज मिश्र : जिनका प्रश्न है, उन्हें पूछ लेने दीजिए। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: No, I said, Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR.CHAIRMAN: All right, we will discuss that question separately. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, please ...*(Interruptions)*....

DR. K. MALAISAMY: Sir, my suggestion is...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Malaisamy, give me your suggestions later, after the Question Hour. I will take that on board. ...*(Interruptions)*... How can that be supplementary? Question No. 331.

*330. *[The questioners Shri N.K. Singh and Shrimati Shobhana Bhartia were absent. For answer *vide* page 30 infra].

National Electricity Plan

*331. SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA:[]

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the power generation target set for the current National Electricity Plan;

(b) the achievement in respect of annual generation against the annual target during the current Plan;

(c) whether it is a fact that there have been significant slippages in annual achievements *vis-a-vis* annual generation targets;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps being taken to meet the targets?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The target for power generation are fixed on year to year basis. The targets of power generation fixed for the first three years of 11th Plan *i.e.* 2007-08, 2008-09 & 2009-10 are 710 Billion Unit (BU), 774.344 BU and 789.511 BU respectively.

(b) The actual power generation during the years 2007-08 and 2008-09 was 704.47 BU and 723.79 BU respectively, which represent an achievement of 99.2% and 93.5% of the target fixed. During the current year 2009-10 (April- June, 2009) the actual power generation has been 189.70 BU against the target of 191.82 BU representing achievement of 98.9%.

(c) and (d) The actual electricity generation in the country during the 11th Plan period has been generally as per the target fixed except during the year 2008-09. The main reasons for shortfall in achieving the targets are given below:-

- Less inflows/low reservoir levels at some of the hydro power stations.
- Inadequate supply of gas for gas-based thermal plants.
- Loss of generation due to shortage of coal at some of the thermal power plants.
- Delay in achieving commercial operation/commencement of full generation from some of the newly commissioned thermal units due to non-completion of balance of plants works.

[]The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad.